# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFTACA.

No News of the Telegraph Fleet. TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

FRANCE SUPPORTS THE SPANIARIS.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM INDIA.

THE REBELLION SPREADING.

Nothing Farther from China.

The reyal mail steamstip Africa, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 20th of June, arrived here at

soon on Thursday, July 8.

The steamship Northern Light arrived out at Southampten on the morning of the 25th of June.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, June 25, 1858. The Tory Administration has managed to get luckily out of all the scrapes into which Lord Palmerston brought the country. The French dif-Sculty was settled in spite of Dr. Bernard's acquittal; King Bomba yielded in the Csglisri affeir: the Paris Conferences go smoothly on, without any quarrel or excitement; and the press prosecutions against Truelove and Tchorshavsky were abandoned at the eleventh hour, upon the decisration of the defendants that they had had no intention to incite saybody to murder and assessination, offering at the same time to discontinue the sale of the objectionable pamphlet, which nobedy now wants to buy, as it has become stale. The case was watched closely by the English public, and the Government saw that a public trial would only serve to expose the Emperor of the French, while an acquittal was unavoidable: accordingly, the So-ficitor-General arranged the affair with the counsel of the defendants to general satisfaction. The American difficulty was never taken for serious here in England, the Government as well as the country being most anxious to remain on good terms with the United States; and not having had any

with the United States; and not having had any intention to insult the stars and stripes, they had no objection to any dignified apology, such as tightens the bonds of amity and good fellowship.

Even the India legislation, upon which the Administration was nearly wrecked, having had to throw overboard first Lord Ellenborough, then his bill, and at last even Disraeli's resolutions, goes on as smoothly as possible. The Whigs gave their hearty assent to Lord Stanley's bill without any great speeches; but John Bright, evidently the great-est man in the House of Commons, made a most remarkable speech, important for comprehensive views, and bearing the traces of a great organi-zing talent. He advocated a general amnesty, full security of property, the abandonment of the in quests into the titles of the landed gentry, and of the policy of annexation. He recommended the full recognition of the system of adoption, and the formation of an Indian High Court of Justice for the settlement of disputes between the British Gov-erument and any Indian Princes or British subjects in India, whether native or European. He recommended a proclamation setting forth that the people of England held that the Christian religion was the true one and the best for mankind, but that England was resolved that no kind of wrong should be done to the millions who professed such religious as were held to be true in India. He found fault with the office of a Governor-General in India, his position and power being too high and too great not to turn the head of any ordinary man, and proposed a division of the Indian Empire into six presidencies, each of them to be governed as an independent State, with a Gover-nor and a Council, from which natives should not be excluded. Old Indians call Bright's ideas, of course, Utopian; still, as he is a personal friend and confidential adviser of Lord Stanley, the present President of the Board of Control, it is very probable that, should the Tory Administration become more consolidated, most of these views may be carried cut by-and-by.

The state of the Thomes becomes day by day

more dargerous. Members of Parliament get sick at the terrible smell which has invaded the palace of Westminster, and the purification of this immense rewer cannot be postponed any longer. Formerly et of Parliament prohibited that any sewer should be directed into the river, but during the last fifty years this policy has been abandoned, and the clear waters of the Thames have now become satthe proposed system of sewerage is, however, so great that the London rate-payers can hardly afford the proposed system of sewerage is, however, so great that the London rate-payers can hardly afford to pay it. Perhaps the danger of the members of Parliament will induce them to take up this scheme as a national one, just as the embellishments of Paris are paid for in part by all France.

Napoleon continues to have England and Austria

abused in his semi-official papers. The war panie has, however, somewhat subsided in England since has, however, somewhat subsuced in Logarda. Gen. Espinasse has been replaced by Mr. Delangle. A. P. C.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 231 of June the House of Lorde was not in

In the House of Commons, Lord Goderich moved the second reading of the bill for the Depistration of Partnerships. The bill proposed that all sho entered interpartnerships, and traded under other names than their own, should be required to enter their names in a register for the information of the public in general. Opposition to the measure was so strong that the bill

es withdrawn.

On the 24th, in the House of Lords, the Farl of Mainrabury read the official account received from the French Government in reference to the murder of the crew of the "free labor" ship Regina Cool, of the Ceast of Africa, and the subsequent capture of the vessel by the British mail steamer Ethiopa. It ap-peared that the vessel was not taken possession of by peared that the vescel was not taken possession of by the Ethiope from any cympathy toward the negroes on board, but from a feeling that the crew had been murdered, and that the emigrants on board were pi-rates. The only difficulty that had arisen had been whether the French captain, who was on some witen the emigrants rose on the rest of the crew, and who had all along declined to assent to the capture of the vessel by the Ethiope, was liable to pay salvage. He had distinctly refused, and in the end two French men of war removed the vessel from the Labelian wa-ters, where the dispute arose.

ters, where the dispute arose.

Lord Brougham protested against the negroes on board the ship, who were proved to have been taken en board in manacles, being rega ded as sinigrants. He trusted that a French and an English, or an Amer-

is trusted that a Fretch 2nd ha haghes, or an Ader-isan efficer would be commissioned to luquire into the whole curcumstances of the case.

After a few words from Earl Grey in denunciation of the "free emigration" movement, the subject was departed.

After a tew words from foul trey in denuelistic of the "free emigration" anovement, the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the new bill to amend the Government of India. He explained its provisions, which have already been published in full, and submitted the bill to the candid consideration of the House as a measure of reform, which would gradually lead to other reforms, and, as a substitute for a provisional farm of government, to a more permanent and valuable form of administration, under the direct responsibility of a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Bight made a lengthy speech on Indian affairs in general, and saired that although he considered the bill failed in one or two points, he would not oppose the excend reading. He thought that the Governor-Generalship scools be abolashed, the position of that efficer being too high, and his power too great; and that India should be devicted into five or air presidencies, with Presidents of equal rank, each division being entirely independent of the others. He arred that India thould be governed for Indian interests, and recommended Government, the moment the bill passed, to issue a proclamation, offering a general amnesty as the first act done by the Queen as the Sover-eight of India. Mr. Bright made analyy other propositions and openinded bespeech and one done of the street.

of India. Mr. Hight made anadry other propose, and concluded his speech and loud cheers.

Whiteside thought some of Mr. Bright sing

In the House of Commons Mr. Fitzgerald explained the circumstances of the recent outrage upon the British Consul at Belgrade, and stated that the Turkish Government had promised every satisfaction and exemplary punishment to the parties concerned in it.

The ladia bill was debated in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were proposed, but in each case they were rejected by large majorities in favor of the Government. One of the Somendments, for a reduction of the number of the Council, was pro-posed by Lord Palmerston, but it was rejected by 62

The Lord Mayor of London and given another ban

majority.

The Lord Mayor of London ', ad given another banquet to the Ministers, and ', distinguished company was present, including the ', merican Minister. In the absence of the Earl of D', they, from indisposition, the Lord Chancellor made the political speech of the evening, and, in the course of his remarks, he thus aliaded to the American difficulty:

"I may perhaps', dwert to circumstances which have cast a transient c', ond—but a light one, I hope—upon the relations wb', the exist between us and our transatiantic kinemes. United as we are by the ties of common descent of common language, of similar laws and of free institutions, any misunderstanding between us is a matter deeply to be deplored. The United States betwee crinced their identity of race with us by the 'esneitive jealousy which they have exhibited in favor of their national rights; but I trust the representations which have been made by my excellent friend the Minister from the United States, and the mode in which they have been met by Lord Malmesbury, will very soon restore those feelings of complete amity which have been ruffled by this trifling difference."

The returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of May again show a heavy falling off in the exports the decrease, as compared with the figures.

menth of May again show a heavy falling off in the exports, the decrease, as compared with the figures for May, 1857, amounting to £1,117,50%. Is the im-ports, a large increase is exhibited in all kinds of bread-

which a large increases a second respectively.

The Times says:

"Mr. Samuel W. Garratt, senior member of the firm of Garratt, Gibbon & Sons, agents to Lloyds, has been appointed by the American Government United States Consuler Agent for Portsmouth.

The resolution of the U. S. Congress, in consequence of which Prof. Alexander was sent to England to procure an assimilation of the coinage of the two countries, had been moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Ebrington. Prof. Alexander was to explain his views on the subject before the London Society of Arts on the evening before the Africa's departure.

The pestilectial state of the river Thames was the

The pestilectial state of the river Thames was the preminent topic in London. The new Houses of Parliament were much affected by it, and it is even said that Members of Parliament had occasionally to retire from their duties and seek medical advice in consequence.

ing his lectures in Kinnerton street, before large and gratified audiences. Yesterday we again had the plea-sure of listening to his lecture, and witnessing his novel but highly successful experiments. To those who were acquainted with the previous history of Cruiser, cree the most vicious and numanageable of houses, it excited no little astonishment to see him now exhibiting more than the doublity of a child. Not less borses, it excited no intre astomanment to see him how exhibiting more than the doublity of a colid. Not less remarkable was the spectacle of a zebra, the most unfameable of abinosis, ridden by a groom, and following Mr. Rarey about the ring as a trained home might do at Astley's. Mr. Rarey said that the zebra was every day becoming more gentle, and wends, in time, be as quiet and patent as a doubley. He explained the details of his system with an amplitude and perspirality which left nothing to be desired. He experimented upon a young and unmanageable horse, which had never proviously been subjected to his training. In half an hour a time he had achieved a perfect mastery over him, and at the same time he had given a thoroughly practical illustration of the principles of the service which it has been his good fortune to establish—a science which is based upon the law of kindman, while it compols the borse to respect the moral and physical rupractives of a his matter. A subscriber completied, in a manner not altogether gracious of and the street of the street o of the secret it was which he was required to chared, and whether the subscriber were to be placed in a worse position in regard to divulging the mysteries of the system than the public who read the pamphlet. Mr. Karey, in reply, stated that the pamphlet was a reprint of one which he had published in America some years ago, and against the piracy of which, as there was no international copyright, he could obtain no protection. The pamphlet, he remarked, could not be said to contain the details of his system as now perfected he lore subscapant experience and observaperfected by long subsequent experience and observa-tion. He might also have added, that there is the same difference between his lectures and his pumplet as there is between acts and words, between seeing a as there is between acts and words, between seeing a thirg and bearing or reading about it. They who ead the pamphlet will equally feel the need of a maser with those who do not, and if any one thinks be can dispense with Mr. Rarey's aid upon the payment of sixpence, he is the victim of a very foolish deducion.

[London Star, June 2].

THE STATE OF THE THAMES. - The condition of the sines was so exceedingly bad on Wednesday, June, that every window of the House of Commons was 21, that every window of the House of Commons was rightly closed to keep out the stench; but the smell was condensed with ten-fold power in the passages and corridors. There were not more than thirty members present. So foul and wide-spreading has the stench from the Thames now become that Mr. Gurney has given the Speaker of the House of Commons notice that he can no larger be responsible for the health of the members. Up to Tuesday he got fresh air draughts from the Star Chamber, but when night came the value for the propagation of the came the poisonous enemy took possession of that chan her, and so beat him outright. Several of the clerks were forced to get up and leave their rooms in the night. Two notices of motion have been placed upon the orders of the House of Commons—one mo-tion calls upon Government to provide some other place for the meetings of the Legislaturs. In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 22d, business was almost stopped by the effluxium from the river.

JENNY LAND .- Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt JENNY LIND,—Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt resolved, as is well known, a long time ago, after she had given up her projected journey to Rassia, to leave her present residence, Dreaden, and settle in England. This intention she has now carried out. After all her furniture in Drosden had been disposed of no inconsiderable number of packages, with articles of value, &c., were forwarded last week, via Hamburg, to England, where Jenny Lind will repose in retirement on her laurels at a villa near London.

[Nieder the inside Mank Zeitung.

| Nieder themische Musik Zeitung FAINTING IS CRINGLINE. - The fashion of crinoline has received a severe check in Vienna, where the actresses of the Carl Theater have been prohibited from wearing it. This measure was rendered necessary by the fact that an actress who, in the character of an orphan, was to have fainted away and fallen to the ground, found it impossible to realize the latter idea with anything like nature from being strongly cased in her steel-bound framework.

# FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, June 24, 1858.

The complete bull in-domestic politics for the past week gives the opportunity to speak of a dramstic piece entitled Les Liennes Paucrec, which has had the rare privilege of being more talked about for the past month than any play that has appeared within the year. On its literary merits, which are considerable, and its qualities as a dramatic performance, I shall not cularge. What is more worth notice here, and likely to interest your readers, is the subject of the piece. In its manuer of treatment by the dramatists, in Emile Augier the principal author's defense of it in his preface to the now published drams, and in the discussion by the critics and the public of drams and preface, are revealed curious traits of French, or, to speak more justly, of Parisian manners. To bring these into proper relief, a few words of definition in artificial history, and a few words to partially explain the

story, are necessary. The Parisian lionne is not exactly the female of the American lion. She is, rather, a female dandy; but, beside dressing in the light of the fashion, she displays her extravegant toileste at horse-races, on the public promenades, and in the front boxes of the theaters, with a certain boldness and affectation of parade. Any little eccentricity of macuser, calenlated to draw public attention to her Asshing toolette, adds to her leonine quality. Mme. G.Sorge Sand [I observe that the American newspapers have gestions were quie impracticable, but at me same Sand [I observe that the American newspapers have same as had no doubt the principles be solvicated removed. Mine. Sand, quite unteknown to ber,

Stanley.

The bill was read a second time.
On the 25th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carneserven stated, in reply to the Bishop of Oxford, that Government was considering a message to prevent abuses in the exportation of Cooles.

The fillty state of the Thames was debated in both Houses. to the virtuous fashionable, comen of this and some other capitals, makes, the lionae, who, to maintain her leonine character, must keep herself in evidence at balls, soir on and places of public amusement. She must, be either a married woman or a lorette. There is no visible distinction, even to the eye of so ken an observer as Alphonse Karr, between the married and the unmarried variety. If married, then her husband must be rich, or ruined, or—

Now to the drama. The personages with whom I have to do are M. Pommeau, a man between 40 and 50 years old, a model of integrity, honor and innocence, a notary's clerk with an income of 12,000 francs a year; Sevaphine, his wife, of whom he is uxoriously fond—having half his age, and spending three times his income—she is the Lionnes. M. Lecanier, a lawyer, a friend of old Pommeau. There his wife, young, pure, full of all good-There is, his wife, young, pure, full of all good-ness, formerly a ward of old Pommeau, whom she loves as a father, and through whose able adminis-tration of her property, to the neglect of his own affairs, she was enabled to bring a large dowry to her husband; M. Bonogoon, a friend of all the

parties, a man of the (Parisian) world. Of this last I may have more to say by-and-by.

You observe this is a domestic drama, purporting to represent the every-day life and manners of Paris in 1858. The plot, though very ingenious, is simple. As it develops, we find that Seraphine's extrava-gant expenses are defrayed by Lecamier, who, though he has lost all affection for her, and is seeking the means of breaking off his criminal relations with his wn and his wife's friend, feels bound in honor meanown and his wife's friend, feels bound in honor mean-time to spend his vife's property, their chind's inher-itance, in paying Seraphine's milliner's and dress-maker's bills. Accident reveals the true state of things first to Thérèse, who, with exceeding (Erench) herosem, suppresses her shame and rage, preserving appearances of affection toward her hus-band and of triendship for Seraphine, whose brazen, shameless forchead she kisses with her pure lips, and telling several lies with the same pure lips, all for the sake of old Pomneen who is still in uxo. for the sake of old Pommeau, who is still in uxo-rious, blissful ignorance of his wife's fault. At last he discovers—but no, he is too persistently blind ever to discover what has long been an open secret to the rest of the world-the discovery is made for him of his wife's fault.

Here is the main trait of Parisian social man-ners. Friendly and hostile critics, and the dramatic ners. Friendly and hestile critics, and the dramatic censors who decided that the piece should not be performed—a decision which was set aside by the En peror at the direct intervention of Prince Na-poleon—all agree that there are lionnes paueres in poleon—all agree that there are lionus paueres in such numbers that their existence may be counted among the "social sores" of the time. The very objections made to M. Angier's play draw the trait more distinctly, and add to it curious shadings. The existence of the sore is not questioned, but the pro-priety of exhibiting an undressed sore on the stage. "Thanks to the theater, to history, to novels, to the versillas of Lovis VIV, the Equation has

"the Versailles of Louis XIV., the Fontainebleau of Henry IV. and Francis I., adultery is almost a "venial sin," writes J. Janin: but this prostitution in adultery, this pure venality, is too gross-for the stage. Another objection, along with this, has been more strongly pressed by a critic in the Revue Contemporaine, who maintains, not that Seraphine is an unnatural character, but that she is unnatural in "a unnatural character, but that she is unnatural in "a "bookkeeper's house. She does not move in a class "of society where she could spend so much on her "toilette. Nothing obliges to take up this infa"mous trade. Does she make part of a world 
"where it is necessary to exhaust one's revenues 
"in ruinous toilettes!" Even in this humble bourgeois class, the critic liberally admits the "almost 
"can understand, but that she should herself be 
"kept by him—her position is far from making that 
"a necessity." That there is, however, a higher, 
privileged class weighed upon by the necessity the 
obligation of ruinous toilette expenses and their 
cot-sequent venality, the writer does not leave us to consequent venality, the writer does not leave us to infer, but explicitly affirms; and affirms it in this singular manner, as a proposition past dispute: "Ah! if this woman were married to a man whose high position constrained her not to let herself be eclipsed by any rival, I should comprehend that want or vanity would draw her into this abyss."

M. Augier's answer to this and some other criti-

M. Auger's answer to this and some other crin-cisms is equally striking: "It was important to "choose the (social); medium where this state of "things would be most telling. Pommeau, as a man "in high society, is evidently less dramatic than "Pommeau the ordinary citizen; . . . besides, if by that we narrow our frame, we enlarge our idea by showing the existence of this luxurious evil (place du luxe) in strata of society to which, before our time, luxury had not descended. . . . . If the age of the husband furnishes a sort of excuse for the infidelity of the wife, it in no way ex-"cuses her venality." M. Augier treats the censors with ungloved hands in his amusing preface. They refused to approve the piece on the ground of its immorality, because it is "dangerous to reveal That the secret is an an open one is clear enough, and, as a new form of old, permanent vice, is a proper theme for the stage, unless the office of the tage is to be confined to mere amusement. Augier and his collaborator aimed to represent vice as it really is, and without indulging in grossiess of terms, they have represented it without any rosetainly the sort of reader to be recommended in boarding-schools, neither is the column of police reports in *The Times*, nor a targe part of true history. But the authors here have depended, wisely. I think, for the moral effect on the pended, wisely. I think, for the moral effect on the emotions created in the minds of the audience by the faithful representation of vice. They do not punish vice nor reward the virtue. Pommean and Thérèse, as we last see them, are utterly miserable, d Madame Scraphine is reported flaunt-g in all the pride of a lionnes' ilette in a front box at the Gymnase. The censors insisted that a gross, visible moral should run through the piece like a skewer, and suggested

that "between the fourth and fifth acts Madame Pommeau should fall a victim to the small-pox, as the Providential chastisement of her deprayity." On this condition they would approve Les Lionnes Paucres, which then, as Augimarks, might have been entitled De l'Utilité de la arcine. Since vice is not invariably punished between the fourth and fifth acts," why should it stage or in novels, that pretend to mirror

To turn again to the text of the piece and its "traits." M. Pommeau, the best of men, does not mind uttering a falsehood out of affection for his ward, Therese. Therese, the purest of women, does not mind uttering and acting any number of them out of affection for her old guardian. M. Lecamier seduces his friend's wife, ruins his own to pay the debts of this paramour, whom he has ceased to love, lies passim, but has a controlling sense of honor. The bitterest anguish felt by Poumeau and Therese seems to derive less from their misfortune than from the disgrace of their misfortune. M. Bordognon, the man of the world, has no consciousness of any moral code except what is la'd down in the code of manners. With all parties the sense of honor is only the sense of socie-ty's opinions—or, still lower, of society #talk. The authors do not approve or disapprove this code; they let the personages speak for themselves rather than they speak through them. If they make an exception, it is in favor of M. Bordognon, who is in a soft their spacesman—"the theorician of the piece," as M. Augier names him. He fills, to a certain extent, the functions of the chorus in the antique drama. The same character, as described above under different names, is introduced, almost as matter of course, in the French comedy of the present day, to explain the action, help along the development of the plot, express such of the author's views as he is not skillful enough to bring out in the words or conduct of the other actors of story, and do whatever little pointing of morals and adorning of tales is to be done. He is always intended to be a favorite with the audience, and ould therefore he especially attended to by the stranger who frequents the French theater for the

study of French manners.
Two more traits, and I have done with this theme.
In the scene of final disclosure between Pommean and his wife, while the former is still far from being an envirced of his wife's guilt, though terrible doubts ().

of the worst had been excited in his mind, all his doubts and all ar ger would vanish before one credible assertion from her as to her debts. ready with the assertion, ready with an oath to support it, but when challenged to attest the truth of the assertion "by the memory of her mother," even Seraphine—brazen, heartless, utterly deprayed as she is—hesitates, and in that hesitation the poor old man sees instantly the last complete proof he dreads. If the French stage, and we are not looking beyond that now, is at all to be trusted for its portrait of French character, this is not only a Parisian but a national trait. Amid all their moral levity, and corruptions within the Church and infidelity without the Church, this profound mother-worship remains to satisfy the ineradicable religious worship remains to satisfy the ineradicable religious element of sil French hearts. The other trait is dashed off by Seraphine in the fellowing dialogue. Pommeau, who married his wife poor, says bitterly: "I raised her from nothing, and the bread with which I am satisfied is not good enough for her:" Seraphine (tartly)—"You reproach me with your hindness!" Pomman—"I reproach me with your hindness!" Pomman—"I reproach myself for having thought you worthy of them." Seraphine—"A man who is not rich should not marry." Pommeau—"O monster of perversity!" Seraphine—"A man does not insult a woman; let him leave her or kill her! What has been my education! What did my mother teach me! That I must be rich to be respected." Is there any family like-

he rich to be respected." Is there any family like-ness between this last Parisian trait and some of

the features of New York society! the features of New York society!

To change the subject. French journalists are blowing off a good deal of steam, apropos of Lord Malmesbury's late speech, in the House of Lords, upon the French "Emigration" slave-trade. The Constitutional had such a fierce article on this head the other day, that the quotations at the Bourse directly sank under it. It vexes the French withal that speeches in the English Parliament should be more respectful to the Yankees than to should be more respectful to the Yankees than to them. They do not notice that Mr. Roebuck (unthem. They do not notice that Mr. Roccoea (un-fortunately with reason) directly charged United States Senators with indulgence in mere swagger and braggadocio for the least dignified of purposes; and they do not understand, and cannot understand, that in a country where free speech is permitted, it sometimes gets loose as well as free. The amount of it is, that Lord Malmesbury, in his way, talks Buncombe the same as American Senators talk Buncombe in their way, and as French journalists write Buncembe in their way. Pity only that the second party would not take lessons in gentlemanly rhetoric from the first or the third. No same man supposes that England will do anything toward preve the importation of African negroes into the French Colonies, under the title of emigrants, or that any grave difficulty is to grow out of that or of a dozen other little questions in dispute between France and England, and France and Austria.

It is now stated that there is very little doubt of Prince Napoleon's accepting the Governorship of Algeria. Before proceeding to his post, however, he is to be married to a German princess.

It is stated that Final Pasha, the Turkish representative at the Paris Conferences, had complained to his Government of the strange manner in which he had been received in Paris, and that his complaint had produced some sensetion at Constantinguis.

the received in Paris, and that his complaint had produced some sensation at Constantinople.

The Paris correspondent of The Landon Times, in some further comments upon the convention lately signed between the Costa Rican and Nieuraguan States and M. Felix Belly on behalf of Muillad & Co. of Paris, affirms that ro far as M. Belly is concerned he was not the official or the unofficial agent of the French Government, but simply the representative of the commercial house of Muillad & Co. The writer is also assured that there is no understanding between Muillad & Co. and the French Government on the subject of the expression; and further, that the whole project will be abandoned unless the full cooperation of the American and English capitalists is secured, and the neutrality of the canal guaranteed by France, England and the United States.

Reports were current that the restrictions imposed on the press were to be released, and that the interdict

Reports were current that the restrictions imposed on the press were to be released, and that the interdict upon the Independence Beige was to be withdrawn.

The meetings of the Conferences were suspended on account of the indisposition of Fuad Pashs.

The discussions in the English Parliament, and particularly the remarks of Lord Malmashury, on the French scheme of introducing free negro laborers into her Colonies, were producing considerable indignation in France.

on France.
On the 25th the Paris Bourse was rather more animated. The Three Per Cents slightly improved, closog at 68.5. M. de Vivienne, Procureur Gereral of the Court of

Lyons, had been appointed to the First Presidency of the Imperial Court of Paris, rendered vacant by M. Delangle's promotion to the Ministry.

LATEST.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Prince Napoleon, instead of going to Algeria as Governor of the Province, will remain at home as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, with the right of presiding at Cabinet Councils in the absence of the Entitle.

A FRENCH VIEW OF ANGLO-AMERICAN

AFFAIRS.
The Paris Constitutionand, in an article on the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, observes that the present difference has given rise to remark which never before so forcibly struck public opinion, which is, that whenever any difference arises

opinion, which is, that whenever any difference arises between these two powers, one gives proof of the most perfect mederation and a condevension which is not habitual to it, while the other, on the contrary, affects a susceptibility, and becomes exacting to a degree not just find by encours.

The Constitutional explains this fact by showing that although the United States have developed their strength, and are increasing in a proportion hitherto unknown the extent of their territory, the British nation is by no measus intundated, nor does she fear their army nor their first. The length of time the Government of the United States has been reducing the Mornous to submission is not calculated to give a the Mormons to submission is not calculated to give a grand tien of its military atrength. The American Navy appears large on paper, because the steamboats when convey passages on the oceans and rivers are

Navy appears large on paper, because the steamhoats which convey passengers on the oceans and rivers are included in the effective force; but it case of war Great Britain would have an immense superiority. The English Government is conciliatory, because the United States supply the English manufacturer with cotten, which arisele provides employment for so large a proportion of the English people.

But (says the Constitutional) if the English people have need to purchase cotton, the Americans feel an equal necessity to find purchasets; so that, although the English Government is ever ready to make sacrifices for the maintanance of peace, the American people would suffer most by a war but ween the two countries. War would not deprive England of extent, for the American planters would send their produce to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam and all the Northern ports. They would send their cotton into English ports in neutral bottoms, and the Americans would draw their spun cotton from England by a similar craveyance. The enly inconvenence to England would be that the intervention of a third party between the buyer and the saller would increase the read the earlier to the English manufactors. party between the buyer and the saller would increase the price of the cotton to the English manufacturer, and the Americans would probably try every ex-pedient, and might partially succeed, in manufactur-ing the raw insterial at home. The Constitutionard

cludes thus:
The manufacture of cetton is for England the oc spation and life of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 inhabitants. the disease are in early one of provided insolutaris, the disease in the channel, thousands of operatives are supported by public charity. What, then, would be the consequence when those cotton manufacturers tho work five days out of six to clothe foreignors, hould less that market! Who can tell what might appear! It is then that England might see a terrible should lose that market? Who can tell what might happen? It is then that England might see a terrible revolution break out at home. The co-ton question would be converted into a social question. It is the sectiment on that situation which receders England so prucent and so moderate with regard to the United States, and which, on the other hand, inspires the United States with an assurance which, in case of necessity, the might carry to a degree of temerity."

# PRUSSIA.

The City of Dantzie had been visited by a very destructive fire. Several great factories, flour mills and warelonees had been destroyed, but the full extent of the damage had not been ascertained. Later inteligence says the configuration destroyed to nonees, entailing a loss of a million thalers. Five persons perished in the fismes.

# SPAIN.

The Archbishep of Sarsgossa died at the age of 88

The Piris correspondent of The London Post says:

"M. Latragua, the Mexican Eavoy, who refused to sekanwiedge tie temporary Government of Gan. Zuloaga, has received dispatches from the Constitutional Government of Junez, approving of his continuational Government of Junez, approving of his continuational Government of Junez, approving of his continuational Government of Junez, approving of his continuation. cuet, and requesting him to renew his protest a rainst all convections occasioned by Spain with the Zulonga Generament, M. Luingua has in consequence de-

patched a note in this sense to the Mexican representatives in Paris, London, Madrid, and other Courts."

A supplementary credit of sixteen millions had been granted for the War Department.

The Paris correspondent of The London Globe says a rumor was affect that British diplomacy having exercised some pressure at Madrid as to measures of slave-trade repression around the coact of Cuba, Spain has applied to France for support against any compacenty proceedings on the part companiesty proceedings on the part of the course crusters, and had met encouragement in that quarter.

# ITALY.

The Nesnolitan Government had made another reduction in the duty on engar imported in foreign ves-

sels.
Shocks of earthquake continued to be experie in Napies. Several hurricanes had also occurred, and at Sala fifty houses had been crushed in by falling rocks; while twenty-three persons lost their lives and several villages were almost destroyed by a deluge of

### TURKEY.

EJECTION OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY. Correspondence of The London Daily News. BEYROUT, May 27, 1858.

Beynour, May 27, 1808.

There has been a disturbance at Zahleh since my last, which is likely to be talked of on both sides of the Atlantic. Zahleh, I must tell you, is the largest town in Mount Lebanon, and with its suburb, Muallakah, contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the east elope of the range, just above the plain of the Bukha, and is distant from Beyrout a day's journey of eight hours, or about half-way between this and Damascus. It is considered the headquarters of Romanism in this place, the people priding themselves upon being all members of either the Latin or the Greek Cathode Churches. The Jesuits, all Freuchmen, have a large establishment in the place; and the Greek Cathodics—that is, members of the Greek Church who are in communion with Kome—have a Bishop, a convent, and numerous priests in the town. Church who are in commution with Rome—have a Bishop, a convert, and numerous priests in the town. Some six months ago an American missionary of the Presbytenian Church, took up his residence at Zahleh, with the intention of learning the Arabic larguage, and also of seeing whether, in time, schools could not be established in the place. The people themselves were glad to see this gestleman, as all over Syria the American schools have a first-rate name; but the priests were exceedingly angry at his presumption for coming among their fice, and several times wrote his leiters warning him to leave the place. The missionary—whose name, by the way, is Dod—replied that he was in his own right in living where he liked; that he was not

ing him to leave the place. The missionary—whose name, by the way, is Dod—replied that he was in his own right in living where he liked; that he was in the aware of having given anybody any offense; and that, with all due deference to the indignant ecclesiastics, he would remain where he was. For a time he was left numelested; but upon his concluding a bargain for the hire of a house, which he ongaged for a term of seven years, the storm burst out again. One of the chief Greek Catholic priests visited him at the small hotel where he was living, and said that nuless he took his departure forthwith the peeple of the town would rise and stone him out of the place. Mr. Dod answered that he oil not think that likely, for the inhabitants of Zahleh had always shown themselves kind toward him. A few days afterward only a fortnight agri, some ten or a dozen of the same order of priests, together with one of the French Jesuits, came to his house, and brought with them nules, upon which they said he must pack up his baggage and he off. They were not accompanied by any of the townspeople; but they said they were acting under the orders of the bishop. Mr. Dod said to them that if forced to go he could not help himself, but declared he would never move from what he considered his post of duty of his own accord. Upon this, these gentle ministers of the geepsl, with their own sacred hands, threw out of the windows all his books, clothes, and furniture; as also all that belonged to his wife and child—the latter an infast in arms. The French Jesuit took no active part in the proceedings; but he dd not prevent—which he night have done by a word, as the nailve priests in Syria have the greatest fear and reverence for all European monks, and more particularly for thore of his order—the othersacting as they did. The woman—an old Italian, who keeps the small inn at Zahleh, where Mr. Dod was living—remonstrating there of his order—the others acting as they did. The warmar—an old Italian, who keeps the small inn at Zahleh, where Mr. Dod was living—remonstrating with them for treating her lodger as they did; but all she made by her move was to be besten by them very severely. They were then proceeding to eject Mr. Dod and his wife; but as the former did not wish to expose a lady to the hands of these fellows, he volunteered to move off at once. One would have thought that in a lonely far off place like Zahleh, and, above all, under the circumstances I have mentioned, an establishment composed of European men of educa-

all, under the circumstances I have mentioned, an establishment composed of European men of education, more particularly men who professed to be ministers of the Gospel, and who call their order by the name of our common Savior, would have offered Mr. Dod some assistance, some anelter, at least, until he could make arrangements for his departure. But not see. The Jesuits of the place tever so much as made him the slightest offer of assistance in any way whatever and under a hymning. Serian and a supermit

ever, and under a bureing Syrian sun, at a moment's notice, was this gentlemen obliged to move off over the mentalts with his wife and young child on a journey of eight hours, to a house of a brother missionary who lives at Bhamdoon.

It is but just to the Turkish authorities to say that they are not to blame for this outrage. Zahleh has lore heen in a sort of passive rebellion against the

sionary who fives at Bhamdoon.

It is but just to the Turkish authorities to say that they are not to blame for this outrage. Zahloh has long been in a sort of passive rebellion against the Park a, and has paid no taxes for two years. In fact, the people of the piace do very much as they like, and the only persons who have any command over them are the priests and monks of the town. The incident I have related seems to prove that there is added to the priests and monks of the town. The incident I have related seems to prove that there is cident I have related seems to prove that there is much truth in what many residents in this country as-sert, viz: that where the Christians possess power in Asia they are to the full as tyrannical, bigoted, and bloodthisty as the Moslema have ever shown them

Mr. Dod, as a matter of course, could not allow the matter to drop. After taking his family to Bham-deon he came on to Beyrout and reported the case to Mr. Moore, the English Consul-General, who is acting as American Consul, there having been no Consul for the United States in Beyrout for some time past. Mr. Moore has taken up the matter with great spirit, and through the Pacha of Beyrout has sent an order to Zahleh for the chief Shieks of the place to proceed to Bhamdoen sad accert Mr. Dod back to their town, making them responsible that he will not be ill-treated or molested for the future. To this the Shicks have sgreed, urging that they had nothing whatever to do agreed, urging that they had nothing whatever to do
with the outrage, which was the work of the priests,
and of them alone. But I question much whether
the affair will be allowed to remain in statu quoBrother Jonathan is not the man to allow his fellow
countrymen to be insulted with impunity. Mr. Moore
has done all that he can in the matter; but I suspect
the American Minister at Constantinople will insist
upon the ringleaders of this outrage being punished.

on the list of June.

Shabjehanpore had been relieved by Brigadier Jones. The position was subsequently attacked by Nana Schib and Khan Bahadoor, but they were re-

The Calcutta mail of May 18 arrived at Alexandria

Lucknew was threatered in Gen. Hope Grant's absence southward by 25,000 men under the Begum.
Sir Coin Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The
heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.
Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges and menaced

Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges and menaced the Bombay route from Allyghur.

Jugdespore had been occupied by Gen. Lugard, but on his leaving the place in charge of Col. Lightfoot, the rebeis commenced an attack and the General was moving back to the relief.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the Fourth Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged and the wing at once marched to Julii der.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hydera-

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hydera-bad frontier, had broken into open rebellion. Sundry skirmishes are reported.

The Calcutta Import market had slightly improved. Produce continued dull. Money unchanged. Ex-charge 2/1 for excidit and 2/14 2/14 for documents. Dr. Russell, the special correspondent of The Lon-don Times, had recovered from the effects of his sun-stocks.

# CHINA.

The dates (telegraphic) from Hong Kong are to May 5.
At Capten general distrust continued to prevail, and

At Canten general distrust continued to prevail, and the inhabitants were leaving the city.

Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Keng by a water spout.

Exchange at Hong Kong 4 81.

At Shanghae on the 37th of April the import markets were inactive. Sike had declined 20 tasls. The business done during the month was estimated at 6,000 bales. Exchange 6/2 for credits.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO

LIVERPOOL.

From The Dully News (City Article).

Lonnos, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

Friday Evening—Owing chiefly to the news from Irdia, which is considered discouraging, the funds were tather flatter to-day, closing at a reduction of per cent. To afford an idea of the stagnation of business, we may neurion that two of the largest jobbers in Consels men who coasts. in Concels, men who occasionally have transactions to the extent of four millions of stock open, have been altogether absent from the warket for some weeks. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange

there was an equal lack of animation of English Ran. there was an equal lack of an inadich of English Reft.

May Stocks, and they retain a drooping tendency.

The demand for money in the discount market to-day
was so active that few transactions took place below
the Bank of England minimum. The bills failing due
on the 4th of July (Sunday) must be met on Salariay,
and a sustained demand is consequent, expected.

No bullion was sent into or withdrage from the Bank to day.

No ballion was sent into or willidra, a from the Bank to day.

From The London Times (City Article).

The Calcutta telegram this morning, showing the interminable differences which the lactan army have to meet on all sides, caused the fands to open at a decline of \( \frac{1}{2}\) and to continue dull throughout the day. Morey was in increased demand to-day, both at the Bank and in the discount market.

In the foreign exchange this afternoon the rates were about the same as last post.

Commencial.—The commercial advices from Calcutta yesterday appear not to be unfavorable, as for as the demand for English mapufactures is concerned. The rate of exchange shows more variation. At Hong Kong the exchange indicates a slight turn in favor of this country; while at Shanghae there has been an adverse alteration, equal to about \( \frac{1}{2}\) \( \frac{1}{2}\) country; while at Shanghae there has been an adverse alteration, equal to about \( \frac{1}{2}\) \( \frac{1}{2}\) country animation, usually antecipated at the preduction of returning animation, usually antecipated at the period, but an abundant and early harvest may assist in retoring stability.

The tear of a dispute with the United States having subsided, Canada Government Boods have come into increased request.

Acvices from Constantinople say the rate of ex-

increased request.

Acvices from Constantinople say the rate of exchange has experienced a violent reaction of 159.

Locking at the slow progress for the declarations, it appears unlikely that his next quarterly undigo stick and country the griefical estimates. will equal the original estimates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A private letter from India in The Daily News, says people at home are much too sanguine of a speedy termination of the mutiny. We have not force enough to do it. It is obvious that the mutineers have not yet lost heart, and our work is not yet half doze.

The liouse of Lords' reasons for insisting on their

The House of Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments to the Oaths bill, are published, but they are rendered of comparatively little interest, says The Times, by the notorious intention of their framers to abandon the position, which is now for the last time cest-nably defeated.

The Daily News observes that, the state of Mr. Bright's be lith having prevented him from taking part hitherto in the Indian debate, he has been obliged to condense into one speech all the ignorance and all the absurdity which would, under other circumstances, have been diffused through some thirty or forty. Mr. Bright on fessee that his object is finally to aboush the Irdian Empire in Hindostan.

This startling paradox he prefaced with a protesta-

This startling paradox he prefaced with a protesta-tion of his diffiduce.

The Morning Post, referring to the speech, expresses the opinion that if any of the principal suggestions of the member for Birmingham be adopted, India is lest to us and our heirs forever.

The Morning Caronica says there can be no ques-tion that Mr. Bright's speech contains much that may hereafter be used for the benefit of India, notwith-standing that many of his propositions may be met with practical abilitations.

standing that many of his propositions may be met with practical of jetions.

The Duke of Malskell dined with her Majasty yesterday, in company with the King of the Belgians and two Belgian Frinces.

At a special meeting of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company yesterday, a bill was assented to for raising £200,000 on the preference shares. The Chairman stated this sum was required for the purpose of subscribing their proportion to the cost of the new steam vessels for the improved postal service between England and Ireland. LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

# The decree nominating Prince Napoleon leaves the finister of Marine to administer solely the affairs of

Mainter of Marine to administer sony are the Navy.

The English intervention in the Cagliari case is said to have excited great indignation in southern Italy.

A dispatch in The Advertiser dated Naples 22d, says: It was reported there that Sardinia intends to persist in making a demand for the payment of an indemnity by the Neapolitan Government to the sufferers by the capture and detention of the Cagliari.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool., June 23, 1888.

Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports that the market was depressed by the American advices early in the week, but subsequently, under the influence of an increwed business in Mancheter, and the firmness of holders, confidence was regalared, and sellers obtained a slight advantage. The week's outliers force up 43,200 bales, including 3,200 bales yesterday (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for expert, the market obstigation at the following quotations: Vair Cylems 7,816. Middling 61,161 may be 12,161. Middling 61,161 may be 13,161 may be

ment in business, and prices are steady. Spleners ask but do not obtain an advance.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather continued fine and forcing for the crops, and the market was quite insuinate. Mears, Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour neglected and nominal; Western, 30 or21; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21; Onio, 21; O2, 6; What slow of sale and nominal; unabanged; Red Western, 5, 5, 26, 5, Southern, 5, 10, 16, 3; White Canadian, 6, 226, 3; Southern, 6, 6, 27, 16; Corn—No inquiry and prices scaler; Yellow, 34, 6; White, 33.

ALONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money continued in general demand in the discount market at the minimum rate of the Bank of England.

The founds had been quiet and steady. Consols closed at 26%

r areconst. On the 25th scarcely anything was done in the discount market. under 3 P cent.

Means Fenn, Kemm & Fenn, wholesale grocers, London, had
expended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £50,000.

Means, having Brotiners quote Bar Silver at 5)1jd. Dillare
comment of jd. Eagles nominal at 76,00.

The builton in the Bank of England had increased during the
week £418,500.

The bellion in the Bank of England and Indexes of Standard Review 2413,698.

American Securities.—Meyers. D. Bell, Son & Coport as follows: "The market for American Securities continues without amination, and prices are without amines. In railroad bonds and shares there is very little business out g. A son advantage of the security of the state of the security of the security of the personnel security and the security of the personnel security of the securit

In American Securities Illinois Central were in demand at the be reduction, and railied \$2. New York Central were also true. The business of the day was as follows:

Illinois Central shares, 214 25—21 dts.: do 5s of 75, 984 2007, o. 7s of 75, 79; ds. Freelands of 69, 77, New York Central stares, 78.

LONDON MARKETS. -- Messra. Baring Brothers & Co. port: Buradouters at ady at former sales. Each global of a for both Bars and Rails. South Pig 53/451.6. Sugar quiet and managed. Coffee-A fair business a rather weaker prices. Her very dult. Linearet Cares.—A ready sale for foreign, Naw-ork, bbis. 29 17/6; Borton, Bags. 29 15. One quiet, Sporm, 56 10 207; Lineard, 23/4549. Tallow quiet; V. C. 92; Carestank 47 for Spirits; Bough numbral at 10). The very dul; Common Congo 10/45.

CAPPATANK 47 for Spirits Rough nominal at 10. The very bad; Common Congo 1016.

HAVIE MARKETS—(For the week ending June 22, achains)—Corrow-Dull and rather lower; New Orleans treatilistic, eldt, sales of the week 4.900 bales; stock on hand, 55 000 bales. Brantstures quite inanimale; prices of foreign nominal. Assure quite and uncommond. Correst quiet, but firm. Prices. No noterial change in prices. Rice dull and drooping. Score lightly lover, and the decand observationly rather more citize. Leap—Nothing doing. What knows very firm.

# Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Africa.)
LONDON, Friday, June 25, 1858—5 p. m.
our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there has been
considers, with a little exteration in prices. There is more by his Monky at previous ration for some states of the property by Monky at previous rates. Consolts leave at 30 years he account. Ear Silver 5.11, Mendean Dollars 5.701 nominal. Monky of the second of the property of the

Coron very quiete—of bugs Trinidad were only partly placed at 60 Met | for good red.

Cons.—With a very small supply of English Wheat, the market has been strady; the arrivals of Foreign have been considerable, without electation in value; but wes ket average quotations of English Wheat was 43 10 on 27 302 que, retorned; White American Wheat 40 At 81, Red 41 (249 Pq. American Phoen 20 Met 40 questions at 10 met 2100 general reactive; fine Foreign £100 g £100; English Tile and Case £107 10; Yelhow Metal 10d.

In Corrus there has been a fair business, with their weaker prices; the sales are 1.27 casts, 169 bbts, 513 days, at 63 260? for low in d. to mid. 71 274 for mid colory to good med blue, and 630 grad; for peaberry; 1.819 bees Native Ceyton at 45 2449 for fair to sood ord; 171 casts, 50 bbts, and 75 bags Jamaica at 51 de 161 for the fine ord to low mid, and 72 for good colory; 100 bags Basin at 34 for ordinary. Two floating cargoes were also told—care of 2,000 bags Ro low good first at 41 for the Maditerrances, buyer paying insurance, and one of 2,000 bags Sactes at 10; for the Continent.

Haver, Manilly any transactions. At Liverpool the market is firm.

In Corros herely any transactions. At Liverpoor the marketing.

Hamr.—Manila is steady; \$65 bales at another were mostly imposed of at \$15 10. for mid reping quality; 75 bales Bonbay and for \$22 \$\psi\$ to Jule; \$5.50 bales nearly all placed at early fill pinces, £14 5. \$2.15 5. for common to £15 15. \$2.21 or rold, of fair. St. Petersburg Clean Hemp \$230 \$25 10. \$10. \$10 rold, of fair. St. Petersburg Clean Hemp \$230 \$25 10. \$10 rold, of fair. St. Petersburg Clean Hemp \$230 \$25 10. \$10 rold, of fair. St. Petersburg Clean Hemp \$230 \$25 10. \$10 rold, of fair. \$2.50 mixed Nos. on Clyde.

Datus, &c — 600 pkgs. Castor Oll were half disposed of at \$3 \$2 to \$5.00 pkg. Castor Oll were half disposed of at \$3 \$2 to \$5.00 pkg. Castor Oll were half disposed of at \$3 \$2 to \$5.00 pkg. Turneric at \$10 \$20 \$1 for Bengal; Turkey Optom, \$13.

-7,150 qrs have been imported during the week,

and with a less active demand for the Coutnent, sales have been restricted at the rates of last week; East India 56, 20 5c. Black Sea 50, 456, St. Petersburg time 59 at 55. Mollassid-200 punchema have been pieced at 15, for Trind-dad, 16, for Antigna; 35 cashs Mauritius said at 12. Livered Cakes meet with a good sale for best Poreigo, of